

Financial Resources for END OF LIFE

Financial Resources



There may be resources to help us with the expenses of taking care of our departed. Often these resources are never used but could have helped with the costs taken on by the surviving family or friends. We need to “look under every stone” to ensure that we have found all of these financial tools. They may help with burial costs or we may discover that there is even an ongoing income for the survivor. It is important to keep in mind that the deceased’s income will stop and there may be a period of no income or no lump sums available for several months. Also, contrary to the threats of creditors and collectors, debts are the responsibility of the deceased and/or co-signer and **not** the responsibility of family, friends or other survivors.

Financial Matters Before Departure

As much as a prolonged illness is agonizing for everyone, it does grant us the opportunity to do advance planning. Simple preparation can ease the way for everyone involved...and save a lot of money. Many people believe that a lawyer is always necessary. This is not so. If the deceased has no assets or dependents or there would be no dispute over any assets that do remain, then a lawyer may not be necessary. We can access the Lawyer Referral Line for a free half hour consultation at www.findlegalhelp.ca or 1-855-947-5255. Here are some of the most important matters to discuss with the ill loved one:

Named Beneficiaries. Whenever and wherever possible, never name a beneficiary as “Estate”. This will require a lawyer. Simple Estate Planning involves matching specific people to specific assets. For example – Our Work Life Insurance Policy can go directly to our spouse and the other Personal Life Insurance Policy can go directly to our children and our RRSP’s can go to our siblings. Most financial assets ask for a Beneficiary name. Even if we have 6 children or 6 siblings, name them specifically. Doing this means that our Executor doesn’t get involved at all and even more importantly, most directly named cash assets pay out within a couple of months – if not sooner.

Make a Will. A Will is simply a legal document that explains the wishes of the deceased. As we pass, most of us feel comfort in knowing that the ones we leave behind will be taken care of and that our life long possessions will be inherited by those who will want them and appreciate these - our last gifts. A Will is legal as long as it is witnessed by two people who are NOT named in it. Consider a Will if there are real assets to be distributed, there is an expected dispute or the deceased has particular wishes on how to proceed with a funeral, etc.

Assign a Power of Attorney. The P. of A. is the person that takes care of the ill person before death – separately over personal care and property. Often the hospitals, banks or nursing homes will supply their own forms. The rights and obligations of the P. of A. cease at the time of death. The P. of A. is not responsible for the deceased's debt.

Pre-signed Cheques. Although this action sounds precarious, getting a number of pre-signed cheques will make normal bill paying easy. This should only be done by the P. of A. Keep in mind banks *may not* cash any cheques after the date of death.

Get another name on Bank Accounts: Keep the deceased person's bank account open in order to receive any funds which are enroute. Usually the person who is named as P. of A. can become a joint owner of the bank accounts. The main receipt is the CPP lump sum death benefit.

Debt - Consider Changing Banks: If the ill person is financially troubled and/or debt ridden, it may be sensible to have a new bank account opened in a bank other than the one that they owe. Banks can garnish any funds (other than Ontario Works and ODSP) in a bank account to pay an internal debt. This can cause all kinds of havoc to normal prioritized bill payment.

Assign an Executor. The Executor takes over where the P. of A. left off - taking control of the matters of the deceased.

The Executor named in the will manages everything from the funeral, housing, bank accounts and distribution of assets.

LUMP SUM and BENEFITS For Death Expenses



Canada Pension Plan Death Benefit (CPP) provides a one-time payment of **\$2,500** to the estate of a deceased CPP contributor. Apply within 60 days from the date of death. Where possible, it may be wise to “sign over” the CPP lump sum death benefit to the Funeral Home/Cremation Service for easier and assured payment. www.canada.ca – search “death benefit” or 1-800-277-9914 or contact your MP’s office.

Motor Vehicle Insurance: If the death is accidental and related to a motor vehicle accident there could be additional sources of funds from the deceased’s car insurance company.

Employer Benefits or Group Benefit Package: Many employers have Life Insurance programs for their staff. Ask the employer about life insurance at the time of reporting the death. The staff may even help by making direct donations. Often coverage for the surviving family could continue for another year or more.

Private Insurance Policies: Many insurance policies are never collected! Research all personal papers. Check into bank statements of the deceased to see if there are any automatic withdrawals for insurance coverage.

Associations, (CAA) Clubs, Legions, Lodges and Unions: Some organizations have Life Insurance plans for their members. A discussion with that club about life insurance is suggested at the time of reporting the death. They may even help by donation with some of the costs.

Debt Insurance: Many people have Mortgage, Loan or Credit Card Insurance. This may pay off that particular debt and leave any security (home or vehicles) free and clear for the estate or survivors. Check any Credit Card and Bank Statements for monthly Insurance charges.

First Nations/Native Canadians: The Band usually oversees the arrangements. Some financial assistance may be available. www.canada.ca/en/indigenous-services-canada.html or 1-800-567-9604.

Indigent Funerals: An Indigent person is one who has no financial means for funeral coverage. Based on low income criteria (Ontario Works and ODSP), there may be benefits available to help with the funeral expenses. Application must be made to Social Services Program Administrator prior to the funeral being arranged. www.grey.ca/social-assistance or www.brucecounty.on.ca/income-and-employment-supports

Veterans: The Last Post Fund may offer financial assistance for the funeral based on a financial assessment at the time of death. www.lastpostfund.ca or 1-800-465-7113.

RCMP and Department of National Defence: A burial allowance is available to anyone whose death occurred during their tenure with the Armed Forces or The RCMP. www.forces.gc.ca or 1-800-883-6094. For regular reserve.

ONGOING INCOME

For the Survivors

CPP Survivor's Pension: Must be the legal spouse or common-law partner of the deceased CPP contributor. www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/publicpensions/cpp/cpp-survivor-pension.html or 1-800-277-9914.

Allowance for the Survivor: Must be between the ages of 60 and 65 with limited income and reside in Canada. www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/publicpensions/cpp/old-age-security/guaranteed-income-supplement/allowance-survivor.html or 1-800-277-9914.

CPP Benefits for children under 25: Must be the child of or a child in custody of the deceased and either under 18 years of age or up to 25 years still in full time school. www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/publicpensions/cpp/cpp-childrens-benefit.html or 1-800-277-9914.

WSIB Benefit Plans: If the deceased was killed on the job or died as a result of the job, spouses and children may be eligible for benefits. www.wsib.ca or 1-800-387-0750.

Any Private Benefits: Should be researched (usually from the employer of the deceased). Typically, ongoing income is not available other than the federal survivor pensions.

***Document Checklist for
END OF LIFE***

- ✓ Prepaid Funeral Expenses
 - ✓ Will
 - ✓ Drivers License
 - ✓ Death Certificate (at least 10 copies)
 - ✓ First Nations Status Card
 - ✓ Health Card
 - ✓ Birth Certificate
 - ✓ Social Insurance Card
 - ✓ Life Insurance Policies
 - ✓ Bank or Credit Union Passbooks
 - ✓ Car Insurance and Ownership
 - ✓ Investments
 - ✓ Income Tax Returns
 - ✓ Marriage/Divorce Certificate
 - ✓ Medical Benefits Card
 - ✓ Pay Stubs
 - ✓ Passwords to computers, web sites, etc.
 - ✓ Real Estate/Property Title Deeds
 - ✓ Safety Deposit Keys
 - ✓ Housing Bills (utilities, rent, mortgage statements)
 - ✓ Loan/Credit Card Statements
- (www.equifax.com and www.transunion.ca)

It is easiest to keep all of the above in one safe place and ensure the Executor knows where.

***Approximate Costs Summary for
END OF LIFE***

A direct cremation is when the deceased is simply collected from the place of passing and transferred for immediate cremation. The remains are then given to the family.

Description	Low \$	Estimat ed	Actual
PROFESSIONAL & STAFF FEES			
Consultation & coordinating arrangements	420		
Documentation	400		
Initial transport of remains	250		
Basic preparation of remains	175		
Facilitates for basic preparation/sheltering	250		
Transportation to crematorium and retrieval of remains	300		
Minimum cremation container	225		
SUB TOTAL	\$2,020		
HST	\$263		
DISBURSEMENTS (taxes included)			
Cremation Fee	593		
Coroner's Fee	75		
Municipal registration fee	40		
SUB TOTAL	\$708		

OPTIONAL			
Embalming (not necessary)			
Urn (any container)			
Burial			
Grave Marker			
Viewing and Ceremony			
Obituary (print, radio, or digital)			
Stationery			
SUB TOTAL	\$0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,991		

*Body must be in a container or casket to go to crematorium

*Cremation generally costs about a quarter of what a burial cost.

Our wishes before passing are intimate and personal but best if shared with the people responsible for carrying out our or the family member’s wishes.

To our knowledge, there is no province or territory in Canada that legally requires embalming (unless a body is transported over a considerable distance), or even the use of a funeral home or director. In fact, many religious traditions (such as Jewish and Muslim) require that the body not be embalmed; and that family/community be directly involved in the post-death care and/or burial, with minimal intervention from a funeral home (if at all) — and these traditions have been honoured throughout Canadian history.

The Bereavement Authority of Ontario governs all licensed directors, funeral homes, transfer services, cemeteries, and crematoriums in Ontario. (www.thebao.ca) The BAO provides a consumer information guide with the most up to date information for the public. It can be found on the BAO's website under "[For Consumers](#)".

In Ontario there is no law against scattering ashes on Crown land, however, permission must be gained to spread ashes on private property, Municipal areas, lakeshores, waterways and parks.

A ceremony can take place anywhere family wishes to gather.

Notes & Comments


